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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS,
FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT,
MARKETING, LABOUR



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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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R 238

0 GENERALITIES

001.891 RESEARCH

001.891 : 65.082 : 65.012.4

BROWN, R.V. Research and the credibility of estimates; an appraisal tool for executives and researchers; publ. by the Harvard University; Graduate school of business administration; Division of research. Boston, 1969. 257 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.

The book develops a general purpose methodology, accessible to non-technical executives and researchers, for taking systematic account of whatever information and judgement is available on possible sources of research error. Part one of the book focuses on how the techniques can be used, what input is needed and how the output can be interpreted. Part two probes more deeply into the mechanics, foundations, and limitations of the techniques, with a view to helping the technical specialist who may be called in by executives or researchers to apply analytical tools of the type presented here. R 130

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

312 POPULATION

312(47)

VALENTEI, D. Current population problems in the U.S.S.R. 12 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 7, November, 1969, p. 49. Tab.).

Current trends in the geographic and natural population movement in the U.S.S.R. The decline in the birthrate. A decline in the average number of children that a woman bears during her entire life. Dynamics of general birthrate coefficients. The increase in the number of persons of pension age per able bodied person. The reasons underlying the sharp decline in the birthrate. A complex of factors that influence the birthrate. The "living comfort" index. A scientifically substantiated long-range plan for the settlement of the population in territorial terms. A number of one-time action. (Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly-ekonomicheskoe nauki, 1969, no. 1). R 131

312 : 331-055.2(47)

DEMOGRAPHIC, A, problem: female employment and the birthrate (U.S.S.R.). 6 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York,

no. 7, November, 1969, p. 61).

The birthrate and the state of well-being. The birth of a child is not only an economic problem, it is also a time budget problem. A survey of women working at several enterprises in Moscow. Influence of socio-economic factors. What the demographers propose. Conditions enabling the woman successfully to combine work with rearing her children. (Voprosy ekonomiki, 1969, no. 5). R 132

312 : 338.97

KAMERSCHEN, D.R. Population growth and economic development. 12 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 79. Tabn.).

In an article published a number of years ago, S. Enke made several interesting speculations regarding rates of population growth and levels of economic development. It is the purpose of the present study to provide some empirical input for some of his ideas. While the comments are, for convenience, specifically directed at the Enke paper, they are relevant to speculations contained in a number of different studies on development. The main thesis in the article of Enke. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; résumé en français). R 133

325 MIGRATION

325.11(47)

SMIRNOV, V. Movement and utilization of rural labor resources (in the non-black soil zone of the R.S.F.S.R.) (U.S.S.R.). 12 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 6, October, 1969, p. 68. Tab.).

The problem of the incomplete utilization of agricultural means of production due to the shortage of labor, skilled personnel particularly. Sharp reduction in the numbers of people engaged in agriculture. A transfer of the labor force from rural to urban areas. Causes of migration. The turnover among engineering and technical personnel in the countryside is high. The reasons for the choice of an occupation not associated with agriculture. Steps to overcome the lag in agriculture. The targets of the Five-year plan. The gap between the level of payment to labor in city and village. The labor supply and the equipment per worker in the collective farms of certain regions of the non-black soil zone of the R.S.F.S.R. A comprehensive mechaniza-

tion of production. Rural trade-and-technical schools. Improvement in the cultural and living conditions of the rural population. (Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly-ekonomicheskhe nauki, 1969, no. 5). R 134

325.11 : 338.98 (47)

VECHKANOV, G. Raising the effectiveness of the territorial redistribution of labor resources (U.S.S.R.). 10 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 6, October, 1969, p. 58).

The scale and direction of migration, the composition of those who move, the degree to which they stay in the new localities, the reasons for moving, and its influence upon the status of the migrating population. The national economic effectiveness of territorial population movement. The new arrivals are found not to remain in those districts of the republic and branches of the economy where they are needed. The period new settlers need for adaptation. The housing problem. Similarity between the essence and nature of the work done at their former and their present places of residence. Natural conditions. Organized recruitment of workers. (Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly-ekonomicheskhe nauki, 1969, no. 5). R 135

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330.115 ECONOMETRICS, MODELS

See also: R 145, R 228

330.115

GERCHUK, Ia. On the question of applying economic-mathematical methods in practice. 18 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 52).

The mathematization of the social sciences, in particular economic science, is a difficult matter because of the complexity of the subject and its newness. The first and most important step that must be taken here is that of elaborating a theory of economic model-building. The construction or refinement of the apparatus of concepts of such model-building. The cybernetic interpretation of economic models. R 136

330.123 PUBLIC GOODS

330.123 : 338.58

EVANS, A.W. Private good, externality, public good. 11 p. A5

(Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 70).

The plan of the paper. The first step is the derivation of the welfare conditions in the case of goods with external effects in consumption. It is then shown that the welfare conditions for both pure private goods and pure public goods can be stated as merely special cases of the welfare of goods with external effects in consumption. Welfare conditions for a public good can, in general, be distinguished from the conditions for a good with external effects. A study of the relationship between externality and publicness. Classification of the various types of publicness. R 137

330.123.6 SERVICES, SERVICE INDUSTRIES

330.123.6 658.64

DIENTSTLEISTUNGEN im Theorie und Praxis; hrsg. von H. Linhardt, P. Penzkofer und P. Scherpf; Otto Hintner zum siebzigsten Geburtstag. Stuttgart, Poeschel Verlag, 1970. 343 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

H. Linhardt. Das Dienstleistungsunternehmen: Genealogie-Topologie-Typologie. K. Oetle. Die Dienstbereitschaft in einzelwirtschaftlicher und gesamtwirtschaftlicher Sicht. H.E. Buschgen. Investmentfonds und optimale Wertpapiermischung. A. Heigl. Die direkte Prüfung der persönlichen Kreditwürdigkeit. D. Kollhofer. Das individuelle Mengengeschäft der Kreditinstitute. D. Munker. Das Kreditvermittlungsgeschäft als Komponente einer universalbanktypischen Marketingkonzeption. R. Nieschlag. Kreditgewährung als absatzpolitisches Instrument. P. Penzkofer. Marketing und Bankorganisation. L. Perridon. Effektensubstitutionsgesellschaften. K. Scheidl. Bankbetriebliche Dispositionsregeln. H. Blohm. Abgrenzung von Eigen- und Fremdleistung der Revisionsaufgabe. B. Hartmann. Abstimmung von Absatz- und Produktionspolitik als Teilaufgabe der Betriebsanalyse. E. Heinen. Betriebliche Kennzahlen. G. Mann. Grundprobleme der externen Sanierungsprüfung. H. Münstermann. Bilanzpolitik mit Hilfe der mathematischen Programmierung. P. Scherpf. Der Praxiswert bei freien Berufen. O.R. Schnutenhaus. Wirtschaftsberatung der Unternehmensführung. R. Eberhard. Fremdenverkehr zwischen Theorie und Praxis. B. Pfister. Internationale Fremdenverkehrs-Bilanzen. R 138

330.138.12 THEORY OF SOCIALIST REPRODUCTION

330.138.12 : 330.138.15(4-11)

KHACHATUROV, T. Questions concerning the theory of socialist reproduction. 26 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 3).

Review of the theory of socialist reproduction as one of the most important divisions in the political economy of socialism. The social product and its component parts. The two departments of social production. Comparison of the volumes of final social product and net product on the scale of the entire national economy. To a large extent the proportions of social production depend on how the application of the latest advances in science and technology is planned. The accumulation fund, capital investment, and their effectiveness. R 139

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS

331.02 KINDS OF LABOUR

331.02(436)

BUTSCHEK, F. Umschichtungen in der Struktur der Erwerbstätigen (Österreich). 7 p. A4 (Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung, Wien, no. 2, 1970, p. 39. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Der Aufsatz untersucht, wie rasch sich die Verteilung der Erwerbstätigen auf Wirtschaftssektoren und -zweige im Zeitablauf geändert hat und geht den Faktoren nach, die das Tempo des Strukturwandels bestimmen. Berufstätige nach Sektoren und nach ihrer sozialen Stellung. Langfristige Umschichtungen und jährliche Änderungen. Es ergibt sich, dass die Intensität des Strukturwandels sich seit der Nachkriegszeit deutlich abgeschwächt hat. Ein internationaler Vergleich für die fünfziger Jahre lässt erkennen, dass Österreich neben Italien, der B.R.D. und den U.S.A. zu den Ländern mit relativ raschem Strukturwandel gehörte. R 140

331.024 INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER. LABOUR OUTPUT

331.024 : 338.972

TERREBLANCHE, S.J. The relative contribution of tangible and human capital formation to economic growth. 16 p. A5 (The South African Journal of economics, Johannesburg, no. 1,

March, 1970, p. 50).

This article deals with the relative contribution of different forms of capital formation to the growth of G.N.P. per man-hour. For this purpose we can distinguish between several forms of capital formation. Capital widening. Capital deepening older and newer theories. Capital modernization a capital "quickening". Investment in human capital. The concept of "human capital". Reason for the traditional view of labour and capital. The productivity of investment in human capital. Economic growth as an allocation problem. The determinants of the growth of the per capita output or the labour productivity. R 141

331.2 WAGES

331.2 : 331.60 : 711.4(73)

KAUN, D.E., and M.H. Spiro. The relation between wages and unemployment in U.S. cities 1955-1965. 15 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

The importance of the initial paper of A.W. Phillips (1958) on this subject. The "Phillips-Lipsey" hypothesis. A model of wage determination. The basic model, designed to explain wage changes in the local labor market. Institutional changes may also effect the operation of the labor market mechanism. Regression results. Some implications of the results. R 142

331.6 EMPLOYMENT. UNEMPLOYMENT. LABOUR MARKET

See also: R 142

331.6

HUNTER, L.C. Some problems in the theory of labour supply. 21 p. A5 (Scottish Journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 39).

This study is particularly concerned with the participation decision, but hours of work also come into the analysis later, in an attempt to show something of the relationship between the two sets of important variables which go to make up the supply of labour. In the analysis of labour supply, the main distinction that has to be made is that between the supply of hours of work and the supply of workers. Labour force participation. Parti-

331.6(73)

LANDO, M.E. Full employment and the new economics - a comment (U.S.). 17 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 91. Tabn.).

A comment on Ch.C. Killingsworth's article in "Scottish journal of political economy", no. 1, February, 1969, p. 1; See: Q 146, titled: "Full employment and the new economics". The strained interpretations Killingsworth places on the data. The shrinkage of labour supply in the U.S. due to death and retirement. The decline in participation rates. Ch.C. Killingsworth. Fact and fallacy in labour market analysis: a reply to Mr. Lando.

R 144

331.6 : 330.115 : 332.571.2

KOLM, S.-C. La theorie de la courbe inflation-chômage. 15 p. A4 (Revue economique, Paris, no. 2, mars, 1970, p. 295. Grafn.).

Le problème économique essentiel des économies capitalistes est l'existence persistante d'inflation et de chômage modérés surtout la relation entre ces deux phénomènes. L'essence de l'explication du dilemme entre l'inflation et le chômage est que c'est une contrainte d'origine micro-économique et statistique sur les caractéristiques macro-économiques de la société, causée par la dispersion des ajustements instantanés des divers marchés. Il en résulte que les deux peuvent coexister dans l'économie à un moment donné. On voit comment les politiques macro-économiques permettent de choisir un point sur cette "courbe inflation-chômage", sans pouvoir modifier celle-ci.

R 145

331.6 : 332.6 : 338.5 : 332.453.2(42)

MCCLEAN, A.A. Selective employment tax: impact on prices and the balance of payments (U.K.). 14 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 1. Graf. Tabn.).

This paper attempts to generate estimates on an industry-by-industry basis of the price changes likely as a result of the S.E.T. These price changes are then used to generate estimates of the changes in balance of payments that are attributable to the S.E.T. Development of the S.E.T. Cost changes. Esti-

mates of the S.E.T. payments and their implicit labour cost changes, 1966. Price changes. Changes in the balance of payments.

R 146

331.881 TRADE UNIONS

See also: R 218

331.881(42) 338 : 331.881(42) 338.87 : 331.881(42)

PAYNTER, W. British trade unions and the problem of change. LONDON, Allen and Unwin, 1970, 172 p. A5.

Review of the position of trade unions in Britain. Definition and purpose of a trade union. Changes in economic structure. Mergers and take-overs. The technological revolution. The changed status of trade unions. Trade union structure. The advantages of industrial unionism. Industrial unionism and wages structure. Is industrial unionism possible in British conditions. The power and constitution of the T.U.C. The General council as a representative leadership. Strategy for the future.

R 147

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.1 BANKING. BANKS

See also: R 153

332.1(73)

RECENT changes in the structure of commercial banking (U.S.). 15 p. A4 (Federal reserve bulletin, Washington, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 195. Krt. Tabn.).

In recent years there have been several significant developments in banking structure in the U.S. Banking institutions continued to expand into new geographic and product markets, particularly through the bank holding company mechanism. Important changes in banking law occurred at both the Federal and State level. Concentration of deposits. Size distribution of banking organizations. Structure of commercial banking in metropolitan areas.

R 148

332.1(45) 332.7(45)

ITALIAN banking system, The; 2nd. ed.; publ. by the Banco di Roma. Roma, 1969. 93 p. A5. Biblogr. Tabn.

Bank legislation and credit control in Italy. Fundamental lines

of the Bank of Italy's credit policy, periods 1894-1934, 1935-1943 and 1943-1967. The short-, medium- and long-term credit. Agricultural -, land - and building credit. Coordination of the activity of the Italian banking system. Conclusions. R 149

332.1 : 658.112.3 : 658.21

ALEXANDERSON, K.W. Bank branch location feasibility analysis. 11 p. A5 (Revue de la banque, Bruxelles, no. 8, 1969, p. 701).

This paper attempts to determine the relationship between selected trade area variables and branch bank success and to illustrate and evaluate the use of a method which could potentially improve the efficiency of branch trade area analysis. Dependent and independent variables. Selected independent variables and their symbols. Methods of analysis. Simple correlation coefficients. Results of stepwise regression: multiple correlation coefficients. Limitations on the interpretation of the results. Economic factors. Demographic factors. Measures of the degree of competition. R 150

332.4 MONEY, MONETARY POLICY

332.4.001.7 : 337.9(4) 332.431 : 337.9(4)

KIRSCHEN, E.S. Une problématique de l'intégration financière en Europe. 13 p. A5 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, no. 45, 1e kw., p. 5. Tabn.).

Les décisions monétaires de la Haye des 1er et 2 décembre 1969. Les principaux problèmes que les pouvoirs publics des six auront à étudier et à résoudre en vue de réaliser l'union monétaire. Les taux de change internes. Les crédits internes à court terme. Les instruments à utiliser lors des phases ultimes de l'union monétaire. Le rôle de banques centrales et de banques privées. Les instruments à utiliser dans les relations monétaires externes de l'Europe des Six. Les objectifs et instruments non-monnaïres à harmoniser. R 151

332.4.001.7 : 338.972.3(430.1)

SIEBKE, J., and M. Willms. Monetary policy and the trade cycle (West Germany). 5 p. A4 (Inter-economics, Hamburg, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 77. Grafm. Lit. opg. Tab.).

A brief survey of the problems connected with manipulating the

business cycle through monetary measures. The port-folio theory of monetary policy. The modern quantity theory of money. The liquidity theory of money. Recognition of the time lag. Economic cycles in the Federal Republic of Germany. Economic entities and their influence. Composition of the multiplier. The effect of the single elements on money supply. R 152

332.402.2 : 332.1 : 338.972.014

KLEINWEFERS, H. Geldmultiplikator und Bankenstrategie. 26 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 17).

Die Mängel der traditionellen Theorie des Geldmultiplikators. Die strategischen Grossen der Geldpolitik. Der zeitliche Ablauf in einem erweiterten Geldmultiplikatormodell. Analytische Darstellung eines erweiterten Multiplikatormodells. Die Ergebnisse der formalen Analyse des Modells. Der Nachfrageeffekt des Geldmultiplikatorprozesses. Andere erweiterungsmöglichkeiten des analysierten Geldmultiplikatormodells. Die Asymmetrie zwischen Geldmultiplikatoren für expansive und für kontraktive monetäre Prozesse. (Résumé en français; summary in English). R 153

332.422.2 : 332.453.2 INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

332.422.2 : 332.453.2

OR, J., et la monnaie internationale. 154 p. A5 (Economie appliquée, Paris, no. 1, 1970, p. 5. Bibliogr. Grafm. Tabn.).

On traite le problème de la fixité ou de la flexibilité des taux de change, les problèmes posés par le développement du marché monétaire de l'Euro-dollar, le problème dit de l'ajustement entre Etats-Unis et reste du monde, et le problème de la place de l'or dans le système monétaire international. O. Salin. Plaidoyer pour la flexibilité des taux de change. E. James. De l'institution de parités de change flexibles. D. Blondel. Euro-dollars et liquidité internationale. J.P. Daloz. Euro-dollars et déficits. R.A. Mundell. Politique monétaire américaine et européenne. M. Kaser. Le mécanisme des paiements internationaux dans l'Europe de l'Est. H.G. Johnson. L'or a-t-il un avenir. Démonétisation ou remonetisation. C.P. Kindleberger. Le prix de l'or et le problème du N-1. R 154

332.453 EURO-DOLLAR MARKET

332.453(4 : 73)

QUINN, G. The Euro-dollar market. 6 p. A5 (Irish banking review, Dublin, March, 1970, p. 10).

The origin of the Euro-dollar market. Development of the market was aided by the persistent U.S. balance of payments deficits which increased the supply of dollars in foreign hands. Restrictions on U.S. capital market. The Euro-bond market. The advantages and the dangers of the Euro-dollar market. A new element of instability into the international financial scene. The need for more effective supervision. The vulnerability of the market arising from the interlinking of the lending chain. The dominant position occupied in the market by Communist countries. Future of the market. R 155

332.453(4 : 73) 332.402.236(4) 332.402.236(73)

MARCUS, E., and M.R. Marcus. Euro-dollars and the money supply. 4 p. A5 (The Banker, London, no. 530, April, 1970, p. 398).

The effect of the Euro-dollar market on money supply. An analysis of the market from three aspects: the effect on the velocity of U.S. deposits; the effect of funds transferred from U.S. banks to the Euro-dollar market; the effect of funds transferred from other countries to the Euro-dollar market. Does a given volume of French deposits give rise to a greater (or less) amount of spending than its equivalent in Euro-dollars. The treatment of leakages from the Euro-dollar market. R 156

332.453.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENT

See also: R 146, R 154

332.453.2 : 382.14

BOCHUD, F. Zahlungsbilanz und Währungsreserven; die Konzepte der Theorie und die Praxis. Basel, Kyklos, 1970. 151 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Veröffentlichungen der List Gesellschaft e.V. Bd. 60; Reihe B; Studien zur Oekonomie der Gegenwart).

Der Autor unternimmt den Versuch einer systematischen Klassifikation und kritischen Würdigung bisher widersprüchlich verwendeter Begriffe der Aussenwirtschaftstheorie, vor allem der in neuerer Zeit von der amerikanischen Theorie und Praxis entwickelten Konzepte. Historischer Rückblick. Die internatio-

nale Standardisierung der Zahlungsbilanzen. Das Gleichgewicht der Zahlungsbilanz. Neue Theorien zum Konzept des Zahlungsbilanzgleichgewichts. Die Genauigkeit der Zahlungsbilanzstatistik. Zahlungsbilanzausgleich und internationale Liquidität. Das Zahlungsbilanzgleichgewicht in der Praxis. R 157

332.453.4 FOREIGN CREDITS, INVESTMENTS, LOANS

See also: R 186, R 209, R 229

332.453.4 : 338.92

ACCELERATING investment in developing economies; a series of articles and papers selected and ed. by A.N. Agarwala and S.P. Singh. London, Oxford University press, 1969. 630 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

In this volume of articles and papers devoted to the study of newly developing countries specific aspects of the subject treated generally in "The economics of underdevelopment (1958)" are closely examined, particularly the problems of investment. The book comprises twenty-three articles divided into six sections: investment and economic growth, investment criteria, investment decisions in developing countries, the role of deficit financing in developing economies and the dangers of inflation, taxation as a contributory factor in capital formation, and finally the question of foreign investment and the servicing of foreign debt by developing countries. R 158

332.453.4 : 338.92 : 382.14

HOLBIK, K. Bilateralism versus multilateralism in foreign aid; a qualitative appraisal. 23 p. A5 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, no. 45, 1e kw., 1970, p. 55. Graf. Tab.).

For several years the need for a switch from bilateral to multilateral foreign aid has been recipients. Yet in 1968 the largest part of the total contributions of the O.E.C.D./D.A.C. countries was made on a bilateral basis. Although some increases in multilateral commitments have taken place, they have also shown wide fluctuations. The author investigates the relative merits and draw-backs of bilateralism and multilateralism, and draws a conclusion in favor of latter method. Functionality of bilateralism. The pros and cons of multilateralism. R 159

332.453.4(73 : 493) 658.112.3(73 : 493) , 35.078.6(493)
 VERHEYDEN, Ch. Les investissements américains dans la
 province d'Anvers; publ. par l'Institut catholique des hautes
 études commerciales; Institut supérieur de commerce. Bru-
 xelles, 1969. 149 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn. (Mémoire présen-
 tée pour l'obtention du grade de licence en sciences commer-
 ciales et connexes).

Evolution des investissements américains U.S. en Belgique
 de 1959 à 1967. Les formes de l'investissement américain.
 Le point de vue américain et belge. Les effets des investisse-
 ments américains: sur la balance des paiements, les effets
 sociaux. La politique de promotion et la législation belge en
 faveur des investissements américains. Comparaison avec
 les Pays-Bas. Les sociétés multinationales. Comparaison en-
 tre les méthodes de gestion américaines et les belges. Criti-
 ques sur les investissements américains. R 160

332.6 CAPITAL MARKET. MONEY MARKET
 See also: R 146

332.6 : 658.15 : 330.1
 ENGELS, W. Rentabilität, Risiko und Reichtum. Tübingen, Mohr,
 1969. 209 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

In der Theorie der Verkehrswirtschaft werden knappe Güter al-
 lein über die Preise zugeteilt - in der Praxis aller historischen
 und gegenwertigen Verkehrswirtschaften fand und findet man am
 Markt für Leihgelder eine direkte Mengenrationierung. Die Ka-
 pitalrationierung. Die Versicherung ist die eigentlich reine Form
 des Unternehmens. Banken und Notenbank stehen den eigentlichen
 Versicherungen noch recht nahe. Die staatliche Wirtschaftspolitik
 wird als Versicherungspolitik dargestellt. Investition-Optimie-
 rung der Vermögensstruktur bei Unsicherheit und Kreditbegren-
 zung. Risikoschöpfung und Risikovernichtung. Gleichgewicht der
 Unternehmung und der Notenbank. Bemerkungen zum Total-
 gleichgewicht. Die Bedeutung von Unsicherheit und Versiche-
 rung für Stabilität und Effizienz einer Marktwirtschaft. R 161

332.63 BONDS. SECURITIES. DEBENTURES

332.63(44)
 ZARCA, B. Un essai de classification de titres boursiers fon-
 dée sur l'analyse factorielle (France). 23 p. A5 (Revue econo-
 mique, Paris, no. 2, mars, 1970, p. 272. Bibliogr. Fig. Grafn.

Tabn.).

Cent soixante-deux actions françaises, cotées à la Bourse de
 Paris, ont été repérées par 9 caractéristiques boursières et
 7 caractéristiques économique-financières des sociétés qui les
 émettent (seize variables en tout). Analyse des relations entre
 ces deux groupes de variables. On classe les observations en
 utilisant une méthode de traitement de données quantitatives
 multi-dimensionnelles. Aucune hypothèse de distribution n'est
 faite. Des tests non-paramétriques importants, qui permettent
 d'affirmer que la réduction, par projection, de données multi-
 dimensionnelles à des données bi-dimensionnelles facilement
 analysables, est licite. R 162

332.7 CREDIT
 See also: R 149

332.742(72)
 BUSTOS, J. Credit facilities in Mexico during the next ten
 years. 10 p. A5 (Banco nacional de México, Review of the
 economic situation of Mexico, Mexico, no. 528, novembre,
 1969, p. 3).

Development of credit in Mexico. Change of criterion in a
 dynamic medium. The role of Mexico in the rural sector. In-
 dustries should be well chosen. A world about foreign invest-
 ment. Credit backing for the development. The role of Mexi-
 co in foreign trade. To strengthen internal markets. An ade-
 quate monetary policy. It is an interesting challenge. R 163

332.815 INTEREST
 See also: R 207

332.815
 NATIONALE Zinsstrukturen und internationales Zinsgefälle;
 hrsg. von der Schweizerischen Bankgesellschaft. Zurich, 1970.
 44 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

Bedeutung internationaler Zinsvergleiche. Zinspolitik und Kapi-
 talbewegungen. Die Berechnung der Zinsniveaus. Kredit- und
 Einlagenzinsniveau der Banken. Durchschnittliche Banken-
 zinsmarge. Gesamtes Aktiv- und Passivzinsniveau. Durch-
 schnittliches Landeszinsniveau. Zinsentwicklung 1960-1969.
 Entwicklung elf nationaler Zinsniveaus. Entwicklung des Zins-
 niveaus für Bankkredite in verschiedenen Ländern. Zinsstruk-

tur und Zinsniveau von elf Industrieländern 1960-1969 (Schweiz, Belgien, B.R. Deutschland, Frankreich, Grossbritannien, Italien, Niederlande, Spanien, U.S.A., Kanada und Japan). Rediverte Berechnung der Landeszinnsniveaus. R 164

333 LAND AND PROPERTY. REAL ESTATE

333.013.6 AGRARIAN REFORM

333.013.6(540)

ALLEN, Z. Land reform in a democratic framework (India). 14 p. A5 (South Asian review, London, no. 1, October, 1969, p. 31).

India's land reform policies have commonly been portrayed in terms of an ideological commitment to social justice. On closer examination, however, the attitudes and interests involved are found to be more complex and more ambiguous. Three phases in the evolution of policy are identified here. Explanation of failure. The role of ideology. Concepts and consequences. Before independence. After independence. A period of compromise. Ideological enthusiasm: the 1900's. The democratic framework. Sources of reaction. Redressing the balance. The growth of pragmatism. Reinforcing the status quo. R 165

333.32 HOUSING PROBLEM

333.32(42)

RICHARDSON, H.W., and J. Vipond. Housing in the 1970's (U.K.). 14 p. A5 (Lloyd's bank review, London, no. 96, April, 1970, p. 1. Tab.).

Enough housing demand. New household formation. The current shortage. Replacement demand. Housebuilding capacity. A housing surplus. Housing policy. The housing deposit scheme. Speeding up slum clearance. Regional distribution of building and housing demand. Conclusions. R 166

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 233

336.2.026(430.1)

HALLER, H. Probleme der progressiven Besteuerung; hrsg.

von Walter Eucken. Institut. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 34 p. A5. (Vorträge und Aufsätze, Nr. 27).

Eine angemessene, der Belastungsfähigkeit angepasste Steuerlastverteilung kann man darin erblicken, dass jeder Steuerpflichtige eine gleiche relative Einbusse derjenigen Bedürfnisbefriedigung hinnehmen muss, die ihm aus dem steuerbaren Einkommen möglich ist. Die Frage der Tarifgestaltung. Wie wäre eine Kombination von proportionaler Leistungsfähigkeitsbesteuerung und progressiver Umverteilungsbesteuerung konkret zu gestalten, was wäre hierbei alles zu beachten und wie müssten die übrigen Steuern auf sie abgestimmt sein. Eine Umverteilung in Form einer Einkommensnivellierung. Einige Probleme der Gestaltung der Umverteilungssteuer. Die technischen Fragen der doppelten Einkommensempfänger. Eine Untersuchung, ob die schwierige Besteuerung der Körperschaften durch die kombinierte Methode erschwert oder erleichtert wird. Zwei mögliche Einwände: eine konjunkturpolitische und eine iberwalzungspolitische. R 167

336.222 : 338.8

SHILLING, N. Excise taxation of monopoly. New York/London, Columbia University press, 1969. 254 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Columbia studies in economics, no. 3).

The study treats the effects of different types of excise taxes on product price, output, and selling outlay or product quality. Other effects include the raising of revenue and a reduction of profits in the taxed industry. The primary emphasis here is on the single-firm industry, although the effects of the tax in a variety of market structures are discussed. The author employs the familiar static partial equilibrium framework to show the manner in which the tax changes the conditions of profit maximization. He shows how it can become theoretically possible to achieve these effects with one tax: raise revenue; reduce a monopolistic excess profit; increase consumer's surplus through lower price, and increase demand for factors of production. R 168

336.5 STATE EXPENDITURES

336.5(42)

GOVERNMENT spending (U.K.). 24 p. A5 (The Banker, London, no. 530, April, 1970, p. 370. Grafn. Tabn.).

C.T. SANDFORD and P.N. DEAN. Public expenditure: why it

has grown. Problems of measurement. Public expenditure as a percentage of G.N.P. at factor cost (1965-1968). Chronology of expenditure growth, 1965-1968. Components of public expenditure. Relative rates of growth of G.N.P. and T.P.E. in real terms. Functional categories of public expenditure expressed as percentages of G.N.P. at factor cost (1958, 1963 and 1968). Why public expenditure has grown so much. The paradox of control. Performance of public expenditure and G.D.P. compared with National Plan. One of the new tools-output budgeting. The relationship between the people on whose behalf public expenditure is undertaken, represented in Parliament, and the government which undertakes the spending. The White Paper projections. A. SELDON. Cutting government expenditures. How and where government spending might be cut. Local environment services. Health and welfare. R 169

336.5 : 338.92 : 711.2 : 330.191.4

ZIMMERMANN, H. Öffentliche Ausgaben und regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung. Basel, Kyklos, 1970. 377 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

I. Regionale Ausgabeninzidenz und regionale Wirtschaftspolitik. Die Aufgabe der regionalen Inzidenzforschung. Ziele der regionalen Wirtschaftspolitik. Die öffentlichen Ausgaben im regionalpolitischen Instrumentarium. II. Die regionale Inzidenz öffentlicher Ausgaben. Zur Technik der regionalen Inzidenzanalyse. Eine Fallstudie aus der B.R.D.: regionale Wirkungen der Beschaffungsausgaben im Verteidigungshaushalt. Die übrigen Ausgabearten. III. Die Ausgaben des Zentralstaates als Instrument der regionalen Entwicklungspolitik. Hypothesen zur Wirkung regionalpolitischer Ausgaben. Die öffentlichen Ausgaben in einer Theorie der Regionalpolitik. Technische und politische Möglichkeiten einer Regionalpolitik mit öffentlichen Ausgaben. R 170

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET, EUROMARKET
See also: R 151, R 185, R 191, R 217, R 250

337.9(4)
EUROPEAN communities, The, today and tomorrow; new rules for the seventies; publ. by Business International S.A. Geneva, 1969. 95 p. A4. Krt. Tabn. (A Business International European

research report).

Four major challenges face the E.E.C. today: enlargement, agricultural policy, foreign investment, and the technological gap. The key functions of the E.E.C.'s institutions: the Commission, the Council, the European Parliament, the Court of Justice. A common monetary policy. Automatic mutual financial aid. A medium-term economic policy Committee. Corporate income taxes and withholding taxes. Freeing of labor movement within the E.E.C. Energy policy. Harmonization of transport rules and policies. Corporate operating problems. The right of businesses to establish themselves anywhere in the E.E.C. Common trademark law. A common foreign trade policy. E.E.C. antidumping code. The corporate reactions. E.E.C. policies on aid to industry. How the antitrust machinery works. E.E.C. trade with third countries 1958-1967. Development of intra-E.E.C. trade 1958-1967. R 171

337.9(4-11) COMECON
See also: R 182, R 216, R 220

337.9(4-11) : 332.45

WESSELY, K. Währungsprobleme im Rat für gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe. 8 p. A5 (Österreichische Ost-Hefte, Wien, no. 2, Marz, 1970, p. 80).

Die Zweckmässigkeit der Umstellung des bisherigen Verrechnungsverkehrs zwischen Österreich und der Sowjetunion von der Clearing-Basis auf Zahlung in freien Devisen. Die sowjetische Liberalisierung der Handelspolitik; diese bedeutet aber etwas anderes als das gleiche Wort in der westlichen Terminologie. Neu überdeputung des R.G.W.-Mechanismus. In den Reformstaaten bemüht man sich bereits das Binnenpreissystem dem Weltmarktpreissystem anzupassen. R 172

338 INFRASTRUCTURE
See also: R 147

338(540) 338.97(540) 351.82(540) 37(540)
INFRASTRUCTURE for the Indian economy. 132 p. A3 (Commerce, no. 3061, Ann. nr. 1969, p. 1. Bibliogr. Graf. Krt. Tabn).

A policy for infrastructure. Irrigation and power: assured water for the farmer. Strategy for power planning. Transport

and communications: Railways in post-war economy. Growth and future of shipping. Ports, challenge of giant ships. New concepts in coastal shipping. Air transport and air ports. Public health: Achievements since independence. Education and science: Education, tool for development. Unfinished tasks in science and technology. Technology and industrial growth. Minerals in Indian economy. Institutional framework: Extension service for rural industries. Capital market as infrastructure. Cost of urban infrastructure. Administration: Transforming the apparatus. Infrastructure for States: Assam, Kashmir, Punjab, etc. Statistical profile.

R 173

338 : 62 INDUSTRY. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

338 : 62(439)

REITH, T.J. Die Industrie der ungarischen Wirtschaftsbezirke. 7 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie, Hagen, no. 1, 1970, p. 11).

Diese Untersuchung soll in erster Linie zeigen, wie sich die Industrie des Landes auf die acht Wirtschaftsbezirke verteilt, unter gleichzeitige Berücksichtigung ihrer gesellschaftlichen Sektoren. Die Industrie des zentralen Industriegebietes. Die dort gegründete Industrien. Die Industrie des nördlichen Industriegebietes. Die Industrie Mittel-Transdanubiens. Die Industrie Südost-Transdanubiens. Die Industrie der kleinen Tiefebene. Die Industrie des oberen Theissgebietes. Die Industrie der Südost-Tiefebene. Die Industrie des Donau-Theiss-zwischenstromlandes.

R 174

338 : 62 : 33 : 9(45) 338.924 (45)

MATASSI, L. Historical evolution of Italian industry; publ. by the Banco di Roma. Rome, 1970. 102 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Reprint from the Review of the economic conditions in Italy, vol. 23, nos. 2 t/m 6, March t/m November 1969).

Author describes how the brisk recovery of economic activity after the end of World War II was interrupted by the great depression which did not spare Italy. The great depression in 1929. The Italian economy in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. The silk industry crisis. The cotton and wool industries. Conditions in the electric power industry. The shipbuilding and engineering sector. Birth of I.R.I., Institute for Industrial Recovery.

R 175

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

338 : 63 : 382.5(42)

AGRICULTURE and import saving; publ. by Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd. London, 1970. 63 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Occasional paper, no. 5).

M. Stamp. Introduction. The views of two distinguished economist with very different outlooks. A Winegarten. Agriculture and the case for import saving. Import saving and export promotion. Expansion of agricultural production. Returns from further agricultural expansion. Products, hitherto imported, but able to grow or manufactured in U.K. T. Josling. Agriculture and import saving: a cautionary note. An argument against the inadequacy of Winegarten's figures for agriculture. Increases in productivity and the consequent release of labour to other sectors. A. Winegarten. Agriculture and import saving: a rejoinder to Tim Josling.

R 176

338 : 63(667) 338 : 63(669) 636(667)

HILL, P. Studies in rural capitalism in West Africa. Cambridge, University press, 1970. 173 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (African studies series, no. 2).

The six separate studies show African farmers, fishermen, cattle rearers and cattle traders acting shrewdly and enterprisingly in ways that are familiar in more developed countries. Ghanaian capitalist cocoa-farmers. Ewe seine fishermen. Cattle-ownership on the Accra plains: the "kraal-owners", the "private-owners", the Fulani herdsmen. The Northern Ghanaian cattle trade. The ratio of male animals in the herds. The take-off from the herds. The seasonality of local exports. The Northern Ghanaian cattle trade with Kumasi. Notes on the history of the Northern Katsina tobacco trade. Farms and farmers in a Hausa village in Northern Nigeria. (Bibliogr. 6 p.).

R 177

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION

See also: R 204, R 205, R 206, R 214

338.01

EICHHORN, W. Theorie der homogenen Produktionsfunktion. Berlin/Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1970. 119 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. (Lecture notes in operations research and mathematics).

Grundbegriffe. Linear-homogene skalarwertige Produktionsfunktionen und die Ertragsgesetze. Homogene skalarwertige Produktionsfunktionen und die Ertragsgesetze. Deduktion der Ertragsgesetze aus Homogenitätsannahmen enthaltenden Prämissen. Substitutionsgebiete und Isoquanten homogener skalarwertiger Produktionsfunktionen. Die Expansionswege der Ein- und Mehrproduktunternehmen mit homogener Produktionsfunktion. Ansätze zur Verallgemeinerung des Begriffes der homogenen Produktionsfunktion. R 178

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES
See also: R 146, R 196, R 214, R 247

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8

LOWES, B., and C.I. Pass. Price behaviour in asymmetrical duopoly: some experimental observations. 14 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 29. Graf. Tabn.).

One of the primary difficulties encountered by theorists in developing equilibrium models of oligopolistic price determination has been the problem of defining "rational behaviour". Particularities about a theoretical model on this subject. Specification of the model. The cooperative and non-cooperative maximizing strategy. The rivalistic strategy. Extension to the monopoly case. Asymmetrical duopoly. Unequal distribution of consumer preferences and differing costs cases. R 179

338.5 : 335.5(4-11)

BRUSILOVSKAIA, N.A. Gogoberidze, N. Kosinov and L. Oblomskaja. Conditions for applying a system of accounting prices in a socialist economy. 11 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 71).

The transition to the new system of planning and economic incentive would be unthinkable without strengthening the economic accountability of individual enterprises, and this requires improvements in the principles and methods of price formation. The contradiction between socially necessary and individual outlays that take place in all branches of industry. In order to guarantee cost-accounting conditions for enterprises having expenditures that are higher than average, the accounting price is fixed higher than the wholesale price. Ad-

vantages and disadvantages the system of accounting prices. R 180

338.53(430.2)

MELZER, M. Preispolitik und Preisbildungsprobleme in der D.D.R. 41 p. A5 (Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, no. 3, 1969, p. 513. Graf. Tabn.).

Die gegenseitige Anpassung zwischen staatlichen Zielsetzungen (als Nachfrage) und gegebenen Produktionsbedingungen und Produktionsmöglichkeiten (als Angebot). Die Etappen der Industriepreisreform. Von der Preisreform nicht gelöste Probleme. Der Fondsbezogene Industriepreis: theoretische Grundlage, Produktionsfondsabgabe und fondsbezogener Preis, schrittweise Einführung. Gewinnstruktur der Produktionsstufen der Stahlindustrie vor und nach Einführung fondsbezogener Preise. Methoden zur Dynamisierung des Preissystems in der D.D.R. Das Industriepreisregelsystem. Einführung differenzierter Preisreformen. Preisprognose und Preisplanung. Ungelöste Probleme. R 181

338.53 : 337.9(4-11)

TARNOVSKII, O. Price formation on the world socialist market. 16 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 6, October, 1969, p. 42).

Prices on the world socialist market are an important instrument for planned extension of the international division of labor, for expansion of specialization in production by country, and for a steady rise in foreign trade turnover and improvement in the efficiency of trade and production in the socialist countries. The decisions of the ninth meeting of the COMECON. Utilization of world prices as the basis for calculation on the world socialist market. Price formation on the world capitalist market. A choice of commodity markets and a choice among types of world prices. Question of which viewpoint (that of buyers or sellers) is economically more correct for approaching the selection of the major commodity market. The proposal to adopt current world prices for trade among socialist countries. The foreign trade organizations of the socialist countries. The market of the members of COMECON. The world socialist markets' own price base. (Dengi i kredit, 1969, no. 4). R 182

338.87 MERGERS
See also: R 147

338.87 : 338.89(492)

GEDRAGSREGELS bij fusies; door P. Sanders, G.H.A. Schut, P. van Meeteren, e.a. (Nederland). 18 p. A4 (De Naamloze vennootschap, Roermond, no. 12, maart, 1970, p. 193).

P. Sanders. Het eerste S.E.R.-advies van 30 jan. 1970. Ontwerp gedragscode voor fusies, dat beoogt waarborging der belangen van kapitaalverschaffers en van de werknemers bij fusies. Doelstelling. Gedragsregels t.o.v. aandeelhouders en werknemers. Toezicht op naleving. G.H.A. Schut. Behandeling van de gedragscode. Werkingsfeer. Inhoud der gedragsregels (aandeelhouders en werknemers). Toezicht op naleving. P. van Meeteren. De S.E.R. gedragscode. Gedragsregels. Toezicht naleving. P.H. Hugenholz. Een gedragscode bij fusies. De gedragsregels. Toezicht en sancties.

Summary: P. Sanders. The first Social Economic Council-advice of January 30, 1970. Plan of the rule of conduct for mergers to aim at safeguarding the capital surplus' interest and the employees' interests in case of mergers. The objective. The rule of conduct for shareholders and employers. The fulfilment control. G.H.A. Schut. Treatment of the rule of conduct. Working sphere. P. van Meeteren. The rule of conduct of the S.E.C. P.H. Hugenholz. The rule of conduct in case of mergers: Control and sanctions. (Dutch text). R 183

338.87 : 658.8(73)

BOCK, B. Marketing practices and mergers (U.S.). 6 p. A4 (Conference board record, New York, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 18).

An examination of some newer antitrust considerations. Market structure and mergers. Marketing and conglomerate mergers. Marketing and other mergers. Large-company entry into small-company markets. Large advertising and promotion budgets. Market studies and merger vulnerability. Marketing and merger planning. R 184

338.89 CARTEL POLICY. ANTI-TRUST LAWS
See also: R 183

338.89 338.89(4) 337.9(4) : 338.89 337.91(4) : 338.89
MARKET POWER and the law; a report of the Committee of ex-

perts on restrictive business practices; publ. by the Organisation for economic co-operation and development. Paris, 1970. 206 p. A5. Tab.

A study of the restrictive business practice laws of O.E.C.D. member countries and of the E.E.C. and E.C.S.C. dealing with market power as of May 1969. Actual cases that have arisen under the various laws. Methods to cope with such effects. The concept of market power: criteria for its determination. General approach and background. Definition of the relevant market. Mergers. Monopolization. Conduct of market dominating enterprises. Determination of market power under the "conduct" laws. Criteria for taking action against the detrimental effects of market power. Measures and procedures to control market power. Other factors influencing the formation or conduct of powerful enterprises. R 185

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 158, R 159, R 170, R 208, R 218, R 229

338.92 : 382 : 332.453.4

WULF, L. DE. Trade and aid. Micro- and macro-dynamic effects. 18 p. A5 (Tijdschrift voor economie, Leuven, no. 1, 1970, p. 32. Afb.).

Trade and aid are not perfect substitutes as both have very distinct implications for development policy. The analysis of the macro-dynamic effects of trade and aid will be helped a great deal by a thorough discussion of the foreign exchange (or trade) and savings gaps. A simple Harrod-Osman type of model. Ex-ante inequalities and ex-post equalities. The gap analysis and trade. The monetarist point of view. The micro-dynamic effects. The relative attractiveness of obtaining foreign exchange resources with trade or aid will be discussed with the micro-dynamic effects in perspective. The problem of accelerating economic development of developing countries. To increase the domestic production of commodities which were previously imported (import substitution). To attract capital inflows in the form of aid. To export additional amounts of domestically available goods. (Resume en francais; deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 186

338.93 ENTERPRISES. ENTREPRENEURS

338.93 : 338.972(42)

HAGUE, D.C. The role and problems of indigenous private en-

terprise in economic development (U.K.). 10 p. A4 (The Economic bulletin of Ghana, Accra, no. 2/3, 1968, p. 27).

The experience in the United Kingdom taken as an example. The issue is not whether we should have private or public ownership of firms but whether they both are run well. Great similarities between public and private enterprise. But problems remain. Not ownership but the operation of both public and private sector is the crucial issue for rapid economic growth. The issues that link are often more important than those that divide. R 187

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
See also: R 133, R 173, R 222

338.97(540)
ROBINSON, A. Economic progress in India. 36 p. A5 (The Three banks review, Edinburgh, no. 85, March, 1970, p. 5. Tabn.).

An appraisal of the economic progress of India with an outline as a background of the actual situation of the Indian economy over the eight years 1960 to 1968. Limiting factors on Indian development. The limitation imposed by the agricultural sector and food supplies. Supply of foodgrains 1950-1969. Compound rates of growth for various crops in all India 1949/50 to 1964/65. New fixed capital formation has hitherto depended very heavily on the import of capital equipment. The consequences of the transformation of the Indian economy are to be seen in the structure of the economy and the relative growth of its various components. The balance of payments and the problems of imports and exports which determine it. The plans for the future. The problems of population growth and employment. R 188

338.97(65)
COLLIN, C. L'économie de l'Algérie: évolution depuis 1962 et problèmes actuels. 11 p. A4 (Problèmes économiques, Paris, no. 1161, avril 2, 1970, p. 9).

L'Algérie et le sous-développement. La situation en juillet 1962. La remise en ordre. Le chômage et l'émigration. Une natalité galopante. La condition de la femme algérienne. La ville et la campagne. L'éducation. L'agriculture avant 1962. Le secteur autogère. Le secteur traditionnel. Le problème du vin. L'industrialisation. Le pétrole et les hydrocarbures. Les sociétés nationales. Les relations entre l'Algérie et le reste du monde.

L'Algérie et la France, L'U.R.S.S., les Etats-Unis, les autres pays du Maghreb. Le socialisme arabomusulman. Les sociétés nationales et la "nouvelle classe". Dépôtisation des masses. Absence d'opposition organisée. L'armée Ben Bella et Boumedienne. (Les Temps modernes, novembre 1969). R 189

338.97(73)
ELLIOTT-JONES, M.F. A portrait of economic growth in the seventies (U.S.). 16 p. A4 (Conference board record, New York, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 41. Grafm. Tabn.).

Deriving the gross national product. Projections of employment. Productivity. Demand aspects. Investment. Gross national product and components. Government. Exports and imports. National income and personal income. The corporate sector. The corporate cash flow 1947-1968, 1975 and 1980. R 190

338.97(4) 337.9(4) : 338.97
KUNTZE, O.-E. E.W.G.: Wachstumsverlangsamung bei anhaltendem Preisauftrieb als Auftakt zur Endphase. 5 p. A4 (Wirtschaftskonjunktur, München, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 18. Tabn.).

Alle E.W.G.-Staaten mit Ausnahme Italiens werden in 1970 sich mit einem gegenüber 1969 langsameren wirtschaftlichen Wachstum rechnen müssen. Gleichzeitig verstärken sich die Inflationstendenzen oder bleiben doch zumindest akut. Frankreich: glückt die Sanierungsaktion. Italien: nach den Streiks ein inflationärer Boom. Niederlande: Fortdauer der Inflationstendenzen. Belgien: starker Preisauftrieb. Luxemburg profitierte vom Stahlboom. R 191

338.97(52) 338(52)
DEMPSTER, P. Japan advances; a geographical study; 2nd. ed. repr. London, Methuen, 1969. 332 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geill. Grafm. Krtm.

This survey pays special attention to the rapidly changing economic geography of Japan which has transformed both the way of life of the individual and the urban and rural landscape during the past century. The story involves also the part played by the people who have continued to improve farm productivity, develop industry and raise the standard of living, so that Japan can now compete with the most highly developed countries.

There are many detailed studies of individual families, farms, village communities, factories and towns. The photos, maps and diagrams give a very full picture of the rapidly changing Japanese scene.

R 192

338.97 : 31 FORECASTS. FORECASTING

338.97 : 31(42)

KENNEDY, M.C. How well does the National Institute forecast (U.K.). 13 p. A4 (National Institute Economic Review, London, no. 50, November, 1969, p. 40. Graf. Tabn.).

This article aims to assess the forecasts of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in the U.K. with an emphasis upon their usefulness for arriving at policy recommendations. The forecasts of G.D.P. Forecast and actual changes in G.D.P. 1959-67. The component expenditures. Exogenous and endogenous expenditures. Comparison between National Institute and University of Michigan forecasts. Forecasting errors in exogenous and endogenous expenditures. The use of the forecasts for policy purposes.

R 193

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES. ECONOMIC GROWTH

See also: R 141, R 152, R 187, R 245

338.972 338.972(4-11)

IS the business cycle obsolete; based on a conference of the Social science research council committee on economic stability; ed. by M. Bronfenbrenner. New York/London, Wiley, 1969. 565 p. A5.

Thirty-eight social scientists representing fourteen countries have contributed to this discussion of the possible obsolescence of the conventional business cycle. Papers from both capitalist and socialist countries are included. The answer to the question "Is the business cycle obsolete" is, in general, affirmative regarding major depressions, but the case is not proven for smaller ones. Several writers suggest that contemporary cycles are growth cycles, in which economic growth rates oscillate, but seldom fall below zero. Most of the papers deal with the post-1950 experience of individual countries. An important sub-group of technical papers outlines econometric methods of projecting economic conditions and guiding policy so as to maintain stable full employment conditions.

R 194

338.972 : 330.15

ROSE, K. Gleichgewichtswachstum und Stabilität; hrsg. vom Walter Eucken Institut. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 36 p. A5. Graf. (Vorträge und Aufsätze, Nr. 26).

Eine Revision der Harrodsche Vorstellung von der säkularen Unstabilität des wirtschaftlichen Wachstums. Die wesentlichen Stabilisierungsmechanismen werden diskutiert. Eine Rekapitulation der entscheidenden Kriterien des Harrod-Modells. Harrod-Modell und Stabilitätsproblem. Variabilität der Wachstumsrate, des Arbeitsangebots. Variabilität der Sparquote. Variabilität des Kapitalkoeffizienten. Harrod- und Hicks-neutraler Fortschritt. Technischer Fortschritt und Wachstumsmodelle.

R 195

338.98 PLANNING. NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

See also: R 135, R 213

338.98 : 658.155 : 338.53(4-11)

KULIGIN, P. Improvement of price formation under the economic reform. 15 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 6, October, 1969, p. 27).

The elaboration and practical application of more substantiated methods of price formation. Prices that are established on a planned basis. Price and price formation reforms aimed at establishing rational proportions between prices and socially necessary expenditures became a most important component of economic reforms in the various socialist countries. Further consolidation of centralized planning. The basic principles in improving centralized price formation. Fluctuations of prices that are not centrally established. In a number of countries negative consequences of decentralized price formation have also been observed. The possibility of solving. (Nauchnye doklady vysshej shkoly-ekonomicheskije nauki, 1969, no. 4).

R 196

338.984.3(44) 338.984.3

COHEN, S. Modern capitalist planning: the French model. Cambridge (Mass.), Harvard university press, 1969. 310 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Examining the role of planning in a modern capitalist society, the author uses as a prototype the French experience with planning. He reveals an impressive ability to integrate the political, economic, and social aspects of the planning process as he de-

scribes its methods and techniques and analyzes it in relation to the broader configurations of society. He finds that claims for the French model reduce to two contentions. It is effective and it is inoffensive. The study provides a model for analysis of planning processes. The author places the French plan in its social and historical context and analyzes the interplay of a changing environment and a changing planning process. R 197

338.984.3(47)

FEDORENKO, N., and S. Shatalin. The problem of optimal planning of the socialist economy (U.S.S.R.). 27 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 7, November, 1969, p. 3).

The creation of a clear, consistent theoretical-methodological basis for using the methods of optimal planning is one of the most pressing requirements in the further effective development of economic science in the U.S.S.R. The general theoretical approach to the analysis of the entire mechanism of optimal functioning of a socialist economy. K. MARX. The future society. F. ENGELS. Anti-Dühring. Prices become the monetary expression of social utility but not of the value of goods. The objections of opponents of the theory of optimal planning. The criterion of minimum labor expenditures. The norm of effectiveness of capital investments. The maximization of the volume of the consumption fund in value terms as a criterion of optimality in the development of the socialist economy (I. KRON-ROD). The direction of technical progress, the changes in the capital-output ratio and in the share of productive accumulation in national income. The degree of satisfaction of various needs. The attitude of minds of S.G. STRUMILIN. The central problem in the construction of a mechanism for the optimal functioning of the socialist economy. (Voprosy ekonomiki, 1969, no. 6).

R 198

338.984.3(540)

HONE, A. India's Fourth plan: the missing steps. 11 p. A5 (South Asian review, London, no. 1, October, 1969, p. 11).

The latest draft of India's Fourth plan shows a lowering of targets. But questions remain. Have the necessary policy decisions been taken without which these more modest targets cannot be achieved. Is the new target attainable. The key components. Past performance. Two new factors. Population growth. Agricultural output. Government and industry. Government and agriculture. Industrial output. Imports and exports. Foreign

aid. Domestic savings. Policy recommendations.

R 199

338.984.3(540)

STOLPER, W.F. Two types of planning (India). 14 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 45).

A review article of P. Streeten and M. Lipton, editors, "The crisis of Indian planning". Macro-economic planning and the use of sophisticated methods have limited usefulness. On the other hand, attention to micro-economic problems is likely to achieve much more both as to growth and welfare. There is a gross underestimation and underutilization of the ordinary budget which gives information on the effectiveness of all investments, and becomes indispensable in making decisions on the amount of investment to be put in social sectors. (Résumé en français; deutsche Zusammenfassung).

R 200

338.984.3(598)

PLAN cadre de développement économique et social 1969-1974; priorité au secteur productif; publ. par le Royaume du Laos; Ministère du plan et de la coopération; Commissariat général au plan. Luang Prabang, 1969. 260 p. A4. Krtm. Tabn.

Caractéristiques et objectifs du Plan-cadre. Projets retenus dans le Plan-cadre; Barrages de la Nam Ngum; production d'électricité; pont sur le Mekong, etc. Grandes orientations pour le développement des quelques Commissions. Ordonnance-loi no. 107.

R 201

338.984.3 : 657.375(47)

VOLODARSKII, L., and M. Eidel'man. Basic results of elaboration of the interbranch balance of production and distribution of output throughout the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for 1966. 23 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 29. Tabn.).

Basic methodological principles underlying the construction of the interbranch for 1966. The interbranch balance is clearly divided into four quadrants, each of which reflects individual aspects in the process of expanded socialist reproduction. Coefficients of direct and complete expenditures of individual products in value terms and physical terms. Structure of gross social product for 1966. Use of the output, agriculture, and con-

339 WEALTH, PROSPERITY

339.233 INCOME, PRIVATE CAPITAL

339.233 : 633.74(667) 339.233 : 622/63

ANDERSON, G.H. Income stabilization for primary producers: an empirical evaluation of the Bauer-Paish proposal. 15 p. A5 (The South African journal of economics, Johannesburg, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 35. Tabn.).

This paper evaluates a marketing board operated income stabilization scheme. The scheme, proposed by Bauer and Paish, is subjected to a simulated test using data for the Ghanian cocoa industry. Particularities about the Bauer-Paish proposal. Test methodology. Results of the simulations. Values of the measure of instability obtained for the period 1954/55-1963/64 using futures prices and U.S.D.A. output forecasts. A summary of the best values of the measure of instability obtained in tests of the Bauer-Paish proposal.

R 203

339.3 NATIONAL WEALTH, NATIONAL INCOME

339.3 : 338.01(430.1)

LEHBERT, B. Bedeutung und Auswertung regionaler Input-Output-Tabellen; mit Input-Output-Tabellen der Wirtschaft des Landes Schleswig-Holstein für 1962 und 1966. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 96 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Kieler Studien, no. 105).

Allgemeine Bemerkungen zu den Besonderheiten regionaler Input-Output-Tabellen. Berücksichtigung der Importe. Die Bedeutung der verschiedenen Endnachfragegrößen und Koeffizientenmatrizen in regionalen Tabellen. Verkürztes Beispiel einer regionalen Tabelle für Schleswig-Holstein. Vergleich Input-Output-Tabellen von 1962 und 1966 für das Land Schleswig-Holstein; Verwendung des Sozialprodukts und seine sektorale Struktur; die regionale Herkunftsstruktur des Inputs und die Struktur des regionalen Verbleibs des Outputs; Kreislaufdarstellung der Wirtschaft. Regionalspezifische Verflechtungsanalysen mit Hilfe regionaler Input-Output-Tabellen; der regionale "Mitzich-Effekt"; die "Hierarchie" der Sektoren in einer Region; die Bestimmung "strategischer Sektoren" einer regionalen Wirtschaft an Hand fiktiver Produktionseinstellungen. Die prognostische Verwendung regionaler Input-

339.3 : 338.01 : 35

KOMARNICKI, J., und K.H. Neuhaus. Die Einordnung des Staates in die Input-Output-Rechnung. 27 p. A5 (Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung. Mitteilungen, Berlin, no. 3, 1969, p. 217. Geil. Tabn.).

Der Staatssektor ist explizit in den Input-Output-Systemen enthalten, aber seine Aktivitäten werden mit Hilfe von Begriffskategorien charakterisiert, die für den privaten Bereich kennzeichnend sind. Gründe die hier für verantwortlich sind. Darstellung und Zweck der Input-Output-Systeme. Die Stellung des Staates im Input-Output-System. Der ökonomische Charakter der staatlichen Aktivität. Der Staat als Endnachfrage. Der Staat als Produzent. Die Einführung des Produzenten. Staat in die Input-Output-Tabelle. Spezielle Bewertungsprobleme. Der Staat in der Input-Output-Analyse.

R 205

339.3 : 338.01(430.1)

SCHINTKE, J., R. Staeglin und H. Wessels. Die Bedeutung der Vorgabe einzelner Felderwerte für die modellmassige Erstellung von Input-Output-Tabellen (Westdeutschland). 15 p. A5 (Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, no. 3, 1969, p. 298. Tabn.).

Eine Input-Output-Tabelle gestattet einen besseren Einblick in die Struktur der Wirtschaft. Die Produktionsstruktur der westdeutschen Wirtschaft. Die modellmassige Komplettierung von Input-Output-Tabellen. Kriterien zur Beurteilung der Ergebnisse. Vorgabe der Vorleistungswerte. Ergebnisse der Testrechnungen. Matrizenanalyse für alle Elemente. Veränderung einzelner Felderwerte bei unterschiedlicher Vorgabe von Daten.

R 206

339.4 CONSUMPTION, CONSUMERS

See also: R 217

339.4(42) 339.4(52) 339.4(73)

339.4 : 332.2 : 332.67 : 332.815

WILSON, J.S.G. The long-term future of interest rates in a high consumption economy. 11 p. A5 (Economic, Tilburg, no. 5, februari, 1970, p. 262. Lit. opg.).

Increases in consumption in the United States, United Kingdom

and Japan. The rates of saving and investment. An attempt to catalogue the various demands that are currently being made on the resources available. Relationship between investment and savings. The levels of consumption and what is likely to be left over as savings. The extent to which we commit the expenditure of resources. Upward pressures on interest rates occasioned by the increasing and continuing demands being made on resources that are scarce. The official rates. The low interest rates of Norway. Regulation Q. and the Euro-dollar market. The savings side. Institutional developments that has helped to stimulate personal savings despite inflationary situations.

R 207

339.7 : 664 FOOD SUPPLY

339.7 : 664 : 338.92

JOHNSON, S.E., and J.W. Couston. High-yielding varieties in the strategy of development. 8 p. A4 (Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics, Rome, no. 2, February, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Developing countries differ greatly in the adequacy of their present and prospective food supplies and in their resources and organization to deal with food shortages. A high-yielding varieties (H.Y.V.) programme should be assigned priority in accordance with the seriousness of a food situation and the suitability of the land and water resources. Food targets geared to needs and resources. Determining the size of the programme. The timing of development. Adequate and timely supplies of essential inputs and services. Price policies and support programmes. Subsidies on inputs. Improvements of tenure. Credit arrangements. Roads and markets. Establishing field programmes for the adoption of H.Y.V. Sharing of benefits. Food grain prices in relation to national development. Surplus grains. Shifting from food grains to other crops and livestock. Financing H.Y.V. programmes.

R 208

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.712 PUBLIC WORKS

351.712.2 : 337.9 : 382 : 332.453.4(4)

BUCHET DE NEUILLY, J. L'accès des entreprises aux marchés financiers par le Fonds Européen de Développement. 22 p.

A4 (Revue du marché commun, Paris, no. 130, février, 1970, p. 84. Tabn.).

Pour la réalisation des investissements de projets, les autorités des Etats associés lancent des appels d'offre, et passent des marchés de travaux et de fournitures. Conditions de l'accès des entreprises aux marchés financiers par le F.E.D. Les conditions de la participation. Les techniques de participation, et leurs conséquences sur le plan de la concurrence. La procédure normale et les exceptions. Analyse des mesures et des règles qui tendent à assurer l'égalité des conditions, tant au niveau du cahier des charges et de l'élaboration des soumissions, qu'au stade de l'attribution et de l'exécution du marché. Les éléments d'une politique concurrentielle: politique des projets et politique des entreprises. La contribution des Etats membres au F.E.D. Répartition par nationalité des marchés de travaux et répartition des pays d'origine du contenu des marchés de fournitures.

R 209

353 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

353 : 711.2(44)

DISCHAMPS, J.-C. Les problèmes de décentralisation de l'organisation administrative et la politique de régionalisation (France). 22 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 2, mars, 1970, p. 177).

La théorie des organisations souligne l'identité des problèmes fondamentaux de gestion et d'administration de tous les ensembles productifs. Les enseignements tirés des expériences des organisations décentralisées doivent être transposés aux administrations centralisées. La réforme régionale est étudiée comme une formule avantageuse pour l'ensemble national. Les objectifs économiques visent à renforcer l'efficacité administrative. Les objectifs sociaux d'une politique de régionalisation pour la France. Les objectifs techniques. Les méthodes de la politique de régionalisation. L'importance de la métropole-foyer et d'une densité minimale sont mises en évidence pour appuyer la thèse de la diversification des régions. Les moyens d'action nécessaires à une telle politique sont enfin étudiés. (Summary in English).

R 210

368 INSURANCE

368.4 SOCIAL INSURANCE

368.4.027

THULLEN, P. Die Finanzierungsverfahren der sozialen Sicherheit in einer dynamischen Welt. 20 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 59. Tabn.).

Antrittsvorlesung, gehalten am 2. Dezember 1968 an der Universität Zürich. Die Grundhypothesen der Finanzierungsverfahren der sozialen Sicherheit. Klassifizierung der Finanzierungsverfahren. Ein wichtiges Kriterium zur Beurteilung des wirtschaftlichen Effektes eines Finanzierungsverfahrens ist der erreichte oder erreichbare "Grad der Kapitalisierung". Von den dynamischen Bedingungen, denen die soziale Sicherheit unterworfen ist. Anpassung der Verfahren und Rechenmethode an die dynamischen Bedingungen. (Résumé en français; summary in English).

R 211

37 EDUCATION

See also: R 173, R 218

37 : 65.011.1 37 : 65.012.4

FOWL, A.R. To study administration by cases; publ. by the Harvard University; Graduate school of business administration. Boston, 1969. 340 p. A5. Tabn.

This book and the program it describes were motivated by the conviction that our modern society desperately needs administration and that the development of orientation, knowledge, skill, and maturity for administration can be accelerated by the study of cases. The program was offered to allow professors and deans from a cross-section of universities to experience for themselves a set of activities and relationships made possible by the study of administration in business by cases. One of the major conditions of the Program was the significance of personal involvement by the professor in many relationships.

R 212

38 TRADE, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS

380.11 : 338 MARKET STRUCTURE

380.11 : 338 : 338.98(47)

LEVIN, A. The market in the system of socialist reproduction; the equilibrium price principle (U.S.S.R.). 19 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 7, November, 1969, p. 30).

Research on theoretical problems pertaining to the functioning of the socialist market. The plan and market problem. V.I. LENIN. The development of capitalism in Russia. The basic principles of Marxist-Leninist market theory. The sales index is becoming one of the principal plan indices. How, and to what degree, can market levers and principles of the market economy be used under conditions of a planned socialist economy in general and for regulating the process of reproduction in particular. Examination of the particular features connected with the utilization of the principle of changing prices under the influence of changes in the relationship between supply and demand under the conditions of a planned economy. The practical introduction of the equilibrium price principle for the means of production. Use of correlation models of demand. (Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly-ekonomicheskoi, 1969, no. 1).

R 213

380.113 DEMAND

380.113 380.113 : 338.01 338.5 338.5 : 338.01

KOLM, S.-C. Service optimal d'une demande variable et prix de l'incertitude, 29 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 2, mars, 1970, p. 243).

Analyse de la production et de la tarification optimales d'un service dont la demande peut varier selon n'importe quels critères, la date et l'incertitude étant des cas particuliers importants. Dans la première partie de l'étude, chaque variété peut être tarifée séparément. Dans la seconde, qui étudie le cas de demandes aléatoires, les paramètres tarifés sont, pour chaque usager, la moyenne et la dispersion de sa demande. Plusieurs théorèmes au sujet du résultat budgétaire de l'opération optimale, et sur le taux de rentabilité correspondant du capital. Diverses situations dans lesquelles une tarification sur la moyenne et la dispersion seulement peut être optimale. La différence entre une tarification de la variance et une tarification de l'écart-type. (Summary in English).

R 214

381 DOMESTIC TRADE, INLAND (HOME) TRADE

381.54 SUPERMARKETS

381.54 : 658.871.6

WILLERMAIN, R. L'avènement des hyper-marchés. 12 p. A5 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, no. 45, 1e kw., 1970, p. 125. Tab.).

Le secteur de la distribution subit une transformation aussi rapide que sans précédent. La multiplication des super ou des hyper-marchés témoigne de cette évolution. Les causes de la naissance des hyper-marchés. Problèmes actuels de l'hyper-marché. Architecture, construction, engineering. Problèmes techniques, manutention, stockage. Les ratios et coefficients de gestion. Politique commerciale de l'hyper-marché. L'avènement de l'hyper-marché. R 215

382 FOREIGN TRADE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

See also: R 186, R 209, R 220

382 : 337.9(4-11) : 335.5

BOGOMOLOV, O.T. Theorie und Methodologie der internationalen sozialistischen Arbeitsteilung. Berlin, Verlag der Wirtschaft, 1969. 182 p. A5. (Uebersetzt aus der Russisch).

Vordringliche Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit sozialistischer Länder und die Aufgaben der Theorie. Die Grundprinzipien der internationalen sozialistischen Arbeitsteilung. Methodologische Fragen der Koordinierung der Volkswirtschaftsplanung der sozialistischen Länder. Ökonomische Probleme der Spezialisierung und Kooperation zwischen den R.G.W.-Ländern. Der ökonomischer Nutzeffekt der internationalen sozialistischen Arbeitsteilung. Methodologische und statistische Voraussetzungen für die Messung des Nutzeffekts der sozialistischen internationalen Arbeitsteilung. Probleme der ökonomischen Stimulierung in der internationalen Zusammenarbeit. R 216

382 : 339.4 : 337.9(4)

DESTEXHE, M., P. Kestens et J. Waëlbroeck. Matrice d'échanges industriels de la Communauté Economique Européenne en 1975. 32 p. A5 + 2p. A3 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, no. 45, 1e kw., 1970, p. 19. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Extrapolation de la matrice d'échanges industriels, agrégée

pour 1975, en tenant compte des modifications de structure prévisibles tant au niveau des composantes de la demande finale, qu'au niveau des coefficients techniques. Prévisions des composantes de la demande finale. La consommation privée et publique. Prévisions de coefficient techniques marginaux. Comparaison des valeurs ajoutées et importations réelles et calculées pour 1956 et 1965. Entrées et sorties de la C.E.E. pour 1959, 1965 et 1975. Prévision du tableau d'échanges interindustriel en 1975. Evolution des valeurs ajoutées par branche pour la C.E.E. 1959-1975. R 217

6 APPLIED SCIENCES, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY, TECHNICAL PROGRESS

60 60 : 331.881 65.011.56 65.011.56 : 331.881
60 : 338.92 60 : 37 60 : 658.112.3

EVANS, T. The challenge of change; report of a Conference on technological change and human development at Jerusalem, 1969; publ. by the Commonwealth and international library of science technology engineering and liberal studies. Oxford/London, Pergamon press, 1970. 190 p. A5.

New possibilities of automation and technology. Technological advances in the chemical, oil and steel industries, transport, commerce, and communications. Management and technological development. Education, and training. Tomorrow's men of status. Future role of the unions. How the world's poorest countries can be modernized. The international company. Fairer shares in national wealth. R 218

615 PHARMACY, THERAPEUTICS

615.79 BATHING-CURE

615.79(4-11)

CERNY, B.V. Grundzüge der Heilbäderwirtschaft; auf der Basis der sozialistischen Heilbäderwesens; hrsg. von Internationale Bäderwirtschaftswissenschaftliche Arbeitsstätte, Praha, 1969. 155 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Balneologisches Forschungsinstitut Mariánské Lázně; Schriften A - no. 2).

Die Heilbäderdienstleistungen als ökonomische Kategorie. Die Kurfürsorge. Die ökonomische Charakteristik der Kurfürsorgegestaltung, Hilfs- und Zusatzheilbäderdienstleistungen. Unter-

nehmungen der Heilbäder. Die Grundsätze der Oekonomie der Heilbäderbetriebe. Die Oekonomie des Kurortes. Die Oekonomie des Absatzes und der Konsumtion der Heilbäderdienstleistungen. Das Erkennen der Absatzmöglichkeiten. Die ökonomischen Impulse zur Kurbehandlung. Der Markt und die Distribution der Heilbäderdienstleistungen. Die Problematik der ökonomischen Effektivität des Heilbäderwesens. Der Effekt für die Volkswirtschaft. Oekonomische Eigenarten des Heilbäderwesens. R 219

621 MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

621.9 TOOLS AND MACHINERY TOOLS

621.9 : 382(438) 337.9(4-11) : 621.9
OGRODOWSKI, H. Development trends in machine tool construction in the world and in Poland. 15 p. A4 (Ekonomista, Warszawa, no. 2, 1970, p. 4. Geill. Tabn.).

The development trends in the world machine tool industry result from the necessity of satisfying the demands of technologists responsible - independently of designers - for the quality of output and for reduction of its production costs, as well as for the general economy of manufacturing enterprises. Increased participation of machine tools of higher precision standard. Programme-controlled machines. Automatic dressing lines. Industrial designing and use of ergonomics in machine tool construction. E. LUKÓSZ. Development of the machine tools industry in Poland. The basic tendencies of the dynamic growth of the machine tools industry. The expansion of exports. The basic provisions for production growth in the various groups of machine tools. H. LUNIEWSKI. The place of C.M.E.A.-countries on the world machine tools market. Trade in machine tools between the socialist countries and the advanced and developing capitalist countries. The turnover in 1968. R 220

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT See also: R 226

65.011.1 BUSINESS POLICY See also: R 212

65.011.1
ZEPF, G. Der Prozess der Zielbildung in Unternehmungen aus verhaltenstheoretischer Sicht. 8 p. A4 (Zeitschrift für Organi-

sation, Paderborn, no. 2, Februar, 1970, p. 71).

Die Zielproblematik in der Diskussion. Zielkonzeptionen. Die behavioristische Theorie der Unternehmensziele. Die Unternehmung als Koalition. Die Zielbildungs-koalition. Die Unternehmungsmittelglieder. Die Quasiosierung der Zielkonflikte. Die Ziele der Unternehmung-Form und Eigenschaften. Sicherung, Ausarbeitung und Stabilisierung. Dezentralisation und Sequenzialisierung divergierender Ziele. Die Anpassung der Unternehmensziele an Umweltveränderungen. R 221

65.011.56 AUTOMATION See also: R 218

65.011.56 : 338.97(47)
MOEVSKII, I. Socio-economic questions relating to automation (U.S.S.R.). 24 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 6, October, 1969, p. 3).

The socio-economic problems of automation and technical progress. Man will comply with programs and keep a check on their fulfillment. Computers are an indispensable element in automation. What does automation represent to the workers of capitalist countries. The unfavorable consequences. Questions pertaining to the growth of unemployment. In the U.S.S.R. there exist in comparably more favorable conditions for the extensive introduction of automation and the negative socio-economic consequences are utterly precluded. Capital investments in automation. Expenditures on the production of automatic machines grow to a considerably greater extent than does their productivity. The quality of production. Changes that should take place in the U.S.S.R. metallurgical industry in the near future. Automation should be made a component of national economic plans. The creation of joint brigades. (Voprosy ekonomiki, 1969, no. 4). R 222

65.012.2 PLANNING, PROGRAMMING See also: R 237

65.012.2
ACKOFF, R.L. A concept of corporate planning. New York/London, Wiley, 1970. 158 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Unlike other books in the field, this book is not merely a description of current practices. It develops a new concept of planning -

adaptive planning - in a systematic way. It attempts to exploit the management and behavioral sciences to the fullest. Through-out, illustrations are used extensively to point up the logic of various processes. The nature and content of planning. Objectives and goals. Policies and courses of action. Resource planning. Organizational design. Control. Organizing the planning effort. Model construction. R 223

65.012.2(44)

SCHOELLHAMMER, H. Corporate planning in France. 10 p. A4 (European business, Paris, no. 22, July, 1969, p. 22. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Findings of a survey of the planning practices of French companies. French national planning depends largely on the size, scope, and complexity of the company's operations. The intensity of managerial planning in French firms of various sizes and economic sectors. Timing of planning: short-range, medium-range, and long-range strategic planning in French firms. It appears that planning intensity is significantly different in various sectors. Firms in the public sector are more oriented toward long-range planning than are private firms. R 224

65.012.328 COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT

65.012.328

ZIMMERMANN, K. Die Projektgruppe als Organisationsform zur Lösung komplexer Aufgaben. 8 p. A4 (Zeitschrift für Organisation, Paderborn, no. 2, Februar, 1970, p. 45. Geill.).

Historische Entwicklung. Anwendungsgebiete im privatwirtschaftlichen Bereich. Begriffsbestimmung. Wesensmerkmale. Abgrenzung der Projektgruppe zum Kollegium. Gründe für den Einsatz einer Projektgruppe. Der Aufbau der Projektgruppe. Anzahl der Mitglieder. Personalpolitische Probleme. Der Projekt-Leiter. Abhängigkeit der Führungsform von der Organisationsform. Anforderungen an den Projektleiter. Massnahmen zur Leitung des Projektes. Entwicklungstendenzen. R 225

65.012.45 COMMUNICATION. BRIEFING OR INFORMING

65.012.45 : 65.01 : 51

MAG, W. Die quantitative Erfassung der Kommunikationsstruktur und ihre Bedeutung für die Gestaltung der Unternehmensor-

ganisation. 26 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 1, Januar, 1970, p. 22).

Erörterung der Möglichkeiten einer quantitativen Erfassung der Kommunikationsstruktur innerhalb der Unternehmensorganisation. Die Technik der Strukturierungs- oder Kommunikationsalgebra. Organisatorisches Grundproblem und methodischer Ansatz. Methodische Erweiterungen auf Grund organisatorischer Gegebenheiten. Die Einführung positiver und negativer Beziehungen bei der Strukturierung der informellen Kommunikation. R 226

65.012.45 : 65.011.4 65.012.45 : 657.47

65.012.45 : 658.511.3

WILD, J. Input-, Output- und Prozessanalyse von Informationssystemen. 22 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 1, Januar, 1970, p. 50).

Zur Kosten- und Ertragsbewertung von Informationen. Informationsbegriff. Probleme der Ertragsbewertung. Kostenbestandteile. Voraussetzungen der Kostenbewertung. Informatielle Input-Output-Analyse. Inhalt und Aufbau der Input- und Outputmatrizen. Datenermittlung. Informatielle Prozessanalyse. Zweck und Gegenstand. Gliederung und Inhalt der Prozessmatrix. Datenermittlung. Zusammenhang und Auswertung der Matrizen. Auswertungsbeispiel. R 227

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.112.3 ESTABLISHMENTS, SUBSIDIARIES, BRANCH OFFICES

See also: R 150, R 160, R 218, R 231

658.112.3 : 330.115 : 65.017(44)

BERTIN, G.Y. Note sur la dimension et les formes d'expansion des entreprises à l'étranger (France). 10 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 2, mars, 1970, p. 310. Tabn.).

Résultats d'une enquête effectuée auprès des entreprises françaises, les plus importantes et d'une étude des implantations étrangères en fonction du chiffre d'affaires réalisé à partir de documents financiers. Le nombre de points d'implantation (filiales ou succursales) à l'étranger. Le nombre d'établissements

industriels à l'étranger. Tous secteurs réunis, il existe apparemment une zone-seuil qui permet d'isoler deux types différents de comportement de la part des entreprises. La courbe du nombre moyen d'implantations à l'étranger en fonction de la taille de l'entreprise semble présenter un coude au niveau de la zone-seuil. R 228

658.112.3 : 332.453.4 : 338.92 336.001.7 : 658.112.3 : 338.92
BLOCH, H.-S. Une stratégie financière à l'usage des pays en voie de développement. 11 p. A5 (Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, no. 45, 1e kw., 1970, p. 79).

En février 1969, le gouvernement des Pays-Bas organise, à Amsterdam, un colloque sur les investissements étrangers dans les pays en voie de développement. S'appuyant sur les conclusions de cette réunion, on présente une proposition basée mutatis mutandis sur des solutions ayant fait leurs preuves. Une recommandation aux pays en voie de développement: négocier afin d'obtenir une part des bénéfices dans les entreprises étrangères, par l'acquisitions d'intérêts dans celles-ci (de préférence convertibles en titres négociables sur les marchés des bourses de valeurs internationales). L'étude recommande aussi d'augmenter l'usage d'obligations convertibles dans les pays en voie de développement. R 229

658.112.3 : 65.012.3(4)
LOMBARD, A.J. How European companies organize their international operations. 12 p. A4 (European business, Paris, no. 22, July, 1969, p. 37. Abn. Grafn.).

The article is based on several case studies of European companies taken from Business Europe. Examination of the challenges to European corporations in organizing their operations for the world's market. The case studies are broken down into three basic forms of corporate organization: the functional, the product, and the regional. The author presents the advantages and disadvantages to each type, and outlines their corporate characteristics. R 230

658.14/.17 FINANCE, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

658.14/.17 : 658.112.3
ZENOFF, D.B., and J. ZWICK. International financial management. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1969. 550 p. A5. Bibliogr.

Geill. Grafn. Krtm. Tabn.

A detailed analysis of the unique problems of international financial operations, with procedures for their solution, illustrated by more than twenty case studies, drawn from the experiences of major international corporations. The nature of environmental adversities in international business and their implications for the firm. Forecasting international environmental adversities. Responding to environmental adversities. Evaluating direct investment opportunities. Affiliate financial structures: criteria for selection and cost implications. Working capital management. Sources and instruments of international finance. Import and export financing. Managing international fund remittances. Management control of foreign operations. Managerial accounting for operations abroad. R 231

658.152.012.7 : 658.155 DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW

658.152.012.7 : 658.155
THUROW, L.C. A disequilibrium neo-classical investment function. 5 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 4, November, 1969, p. 431. Tab.).

This article investigates a disequilibrium investment function based on a Cobb-Douglas production function and Jorgenson's definition of the cost of capital. The partial effects that emerge from a modern investment function. Correct data measurement and estimation of the lag structure. Both functions may be in fact relying on the accelerator for their explanatory power. A major fraction of investment is autonomous with respect to profitability, accelerator, and cost of capital effects. Policy implications. R 232

658.155 PROFIT, PROFITABLENESS
See also: R 232, R 237

658.155 : 659.131.1 : 336.241.3(73)
WEISS, L.W. Advertising profits and corporate taxes (U.S.). 10 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 4, November, 1969, p. 421. Tabn.).

The purpose of this article is to work out more precisely the over- or under-statement of profit and rate of return involved in the "expensing" of advertising and to evaluate the misstatement in practice. Understatement of profit as a percent-

tage of advertising investment. An estimate of "true" profits and rates of return for a variety of industries. Reported and "true" profits and rates of return and implied tax avoidance for ten large advertisers. Direct restriction of large scale advertising does not seem in the cards in view of the political power of the major media. A proposal for policy change. R 233

658.168.5 MERGERS (FINANCIAL)

658.168.5 : 657.6

SPACE, L. The merger accounting dilemma-proposed solutions. 12 p. A4 (Financial executive, Brattleboro, no. 2, February, 1970, p. 38. Tabn.).

Conglomerates and status quo. Options available to others. Two options are available in accounting for a merger: pooling of interest accounting and purchase accounting. Poolings objectives. Criteria of pooling. Continuity of ownership. Relative size. Complementary activities. Clear, simple communication. Causes of problem. Goodwill not acceptable asset. Unreliable, useless reports. Earnings per share. R 234

658.3 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

658.386-052.22 MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

658.386-052.2 : 65.012.122(493)

658.386-052.22 : 658.8(493)

HOUSTON, T. Belgian A.M.P. is on-line; real time. 5 p. A4 (European business, Paris, no. 22, July, 1969, p. 17).

Analysis of Belgium's inter-university advanced management program (A.M.P.). Since the program aimed to develop the manager's skill in asking questions about himself, and about his own manipulating method, participants were set difficult, open-ended tasks to which there were no approved solutions; the learning process was put on-line. Of the various projects included in the A.M.P., seven concerned the introduction or examination of information systems, two required formation of new marketing strategy, three looked directly at structural change. R 235

658.513 SCHEDULING

658.513

CHUKKNOV, A.F. Certain questions as optimization of a control system for a large project with a hierarchical structure. 26 p. A5 (Mathematical studies in economics and statistics in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1968, p. 58. Bibliogr. Graf.).

Description of two basic directions that have been marked out for solving the question of analysis and synthesis of dynamic production control systems. A project control system as a control system having a hierarchical structure. Formulation of problem of minimum-quadratic optimization for a project control system. Optimization of aggregated systems described by quadratic functionals. A case when useful signals and wise act on the system input. R 236

658.52.011.2 : 311.218 LEARNING CURVE

658.52.011.2 : 311.218 : 658.155 : 65.012.2

SUMMERS, E.L., and G.A. Welsh. How learning curve models can be applied to profit planning. 6 p. A4 (Management services, New York, March/April, 1970, p. 45).

The increase in efficiency caused by the learning effect in making new products is all too often ignored in budgeting and bidding. Yet it can make all the difference in gaining a contract or losing it. The learning curve. Classifying activities. Curves vary widely. Formula for resource input. Incorporation of the learning effect in the budgetary process introduces a complexity somewhat greater than when standard costs are utilized. Absolute precision impossible. How to budget. R 237

658.624 INNOVATION

658.624(430.1)

INNOVATION in der Wirtschaft (B.R.D.). 25 p. A4 (Ifo-Schnelldienst, München, no. 14, April 3, 1970, p. 1. Graf.).

Tagung in März in München von Fachleute aus Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft und Verwaltung. Verkürzte Darstellung. L. Uhlmann. Bedeutung und Verbreitung technischer Neuerungen in der Wirtschaft. Die ökonomische Theorie ist in eine Sackgasse geraten. Arbeits- und Kapitalproduktivität entwickeln sich

gegenläufig. Der Innovationsprozess im Betrieb. Quantifizierung des Fortschritts. Die Rolle der Banken. O. Hatzold. Grundlagen und Aufgaben der Innovationsförderung. K.H. Oppenländer. Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse und Ausblick auf die künftigen Aufgaben der Innovationsforschung. Vier Problemkreise, in 10 Thesen behandelt. Gesellschaftspolitische Aspekte des Innovationsprozesses. Drei Thesen zur Umweltgefährdung. R 238

658.624 : 658.8.03 : 65.012.24

BREDE, H. Lassen sich Preis-Absatz-Funktionen für neuartige Erzeugnisse durch Befragungen ableiten. 19 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 12, Dezember, 1969, p. 809).

Bei neuartige Erzeugnisse können Preis-Absatz-Funktionen nicht aus den Wirkungen früheren Preisänderungen abgeleitet werden und so bleiben nur zwei Möglichkeiten offen: die Befragung und der Markttest. Mit der vorliegenden Arbeit soll versucht werden den Wert von Befragungen und Markttests für die Ermittlung der optimalen Preise neuartiger Erzeugnisse abzustecken. Der Markttest als Grundlage von Preis-Absatz-Funktionen neuartiger Erzeugnisse. Befragungen als Grundlage von Preis-Absatz-Funktionen für neuartiger Erzeugnisse. Darstellung des Befragungsverfahrens. Die Schritte des Befragungsverfahrens. Ermittlung der vorläufigen Absatzmengen. Ermittlung der endgültigen Absatzmengen. R 239

658.8 SELLING. SALE. MARKETING

See also: R 184, R 235

658.8

LEVY, S.J., and P. Kotler. Beyond marketing: the furthering concept. 7 p. A4 (California management review, Los Angeles, no. 2, Winter, 1969, p. 67. Bibliogr.).

"Furthering" as a basic management function carried out in some fashion by all organizations. It is rooted in the work done by the marketing department, public relations, public affairs, the presidents office, and so on. Proposition of the concept of furthering as a higher order generalization of the older concepts. What are the reasons for the growing scope of marketing. New demands on the marketing manager. The responsibility for furthering. R 240

658.8(73)

CLIFFORD, D.K. Managing the product life-cycle (U.S.). 9 p. A4 (European business, Paris, no. 22, July, 1969, p. 7. Graf. Tab.).

Effective life-cycle management is an increasingly critical requirement of successful marketing today. Using practical problems as examples, the author demonstrates how the classical life-cycle concept can be turned into an active profit-making tool, and describes an approach that is paying off for a few creative marketers. R 241

658.8(73)

HYTHA, R.K. Strategisches Marketing der Madison Avenue im Jahre 1969 (U.S.A.). 7 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 230).

Die U.S.A.-Unternehmungen verdanken ihre Geschäftserfolge in hohem Masse ihrer Zusammenarbeit mit den Werbe- und Marketingagenturen. Das Dienstleistungsprogramm der Marketingagenturen. Die P.P.P.-Methode. Die unsichtbare Produktgruppe. Die Demonstrationsstrategie. Die Methode, Produkte als Spezialisten für die Bereicherung von Lebenssituationen zu lancieren. Strategene, um die Einzelpersonlichkeit des Konsumenten anzusprechen. Durchgetestete Applikationen zur Umsatzsteigerung. Die sogenannten Vortests. Die Methode des Chaining. Computertechniken. R 242

658.8.012.1 MARKET RESEARCH

658.8.012.1

HABERLAND, H. Marktforschung zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis. 5 p. A4 (Zeitschrift für Markt-, Meinungs- und Zukunftsforschung, Tübingen, no. 1/2, Januar/Februar, 1968, p. 2363).

Aufwärtstrend der Marktforschung. Geschätzter Jahresumsatz der Marktforschungsinstitute. Relation Marktforschung/Werbeaufwand. Aversion der traditionellen Unternehmerschaft. Ungünstige finanzielle Basis der Betriebe. Ursachen des relativen Rückstandes der deutschen Marktforschung. Wer treibt in der B.R.D. Marktforschung. Stärkere Beteiligung betrieblicher M.F.-Abteilungen an der Nachwuchsausbildung. R 243

658.846 SALESMAN

658.846

PRUDEN, H.O. The outside salesman: interorganizational link 10 p. A4 (California management review, Los Angeles, no. 2, Winter, 1969, p. 57. Bibliogr.).

Description of the function and tasks of the outside salesman and buyers representing other organizations. The two ways wherein the position of the outside salesman may be seen. The salesman as a linking pin. The salesman as a man-in-the-middle. Power authority, status. Interorganizational and lateral relations. Interorganizational relations. Hypothetical sales situation. Interaction between organization is an extension of the lateral dimension within organizations. Salesmen engage in a struggle for power. Salesmen exercise coordinative authority. Salesmen seek status equilization. Salesmen adapt like "men-in-the-middle".

R 244

66 CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

66 : 338.972(480)

LARINKARI, J. The role of the chemical industry in the process of economic growth. 7 p. A4 (Bank of Finland, Helsinki, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 20. Grafu.).

General features. Rapid growth of chemical industry and gaining in significance. Scientific research of vital importance. Changed sources of raw materials and appearance of new raw materials. The Finnish chemical industry. Growth of industry. Production of organic chemicals and plastic materials is still almost non-existent in Finland. Finnish capacity figures. Medium-term forecast. Investment in different countries.

R 245

665 OILS, FATS, WAXES

665.5 PETROLEUM. MINERAL OIL PROCESSING

665.5 : 33 : 9(492) 622.323 : 33 : 9(492)

KOELMANS, A. Van pomp tot put in honderd jaar; bijdrage tot de geschiedenis van de voorziening van Nederland met aardolieprodukten. Wormerveer, Luxora, 1970. 192 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krtu. Tabn. (Dissertation Amsterdam. Summary in English).

De geschiedenis van de eerste aardolie-boringen. Dertig jaar

petroleumaanvoer (1862-1891); de ontwikkeling van de petroleumhandel in Amsterdam en Rotterdam. De in ons land werkzame aardoliemaatschappijen. Meer produkten van minder leveranciers (1891-1914). Achteruitgang en stilstand (1914-1918). Herstel en bloei (1918-1940). Vijf jaar vernieling en gebroek 1940-45). Naar een winning in eigen land (1945-1959). Het grootste aardgasveld ter wereld (1959-heden). Summary in English).

Summary: History of first drillings for oil in The Netherlands. Development of oil supply since 1862. Development of oil trade in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Oil companies in The Netherlands. Discovery of natural gas. English summary. (Dutch text).

R 246

669 METALLURGY. METALS

669.6 TIN

669.6 : 338.5

STODIECK, H. Bestimmungsgründe der Preisentwicklung auf dem Weltzinnmarkt. Hamburg, Verlag Weltarchiv, 1970. 186 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafu. Tabn. (Veröffentlichungen des Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archivs).

Methodische Probleme bei einer empirischen Untersuchung der Bestimmungsgründe des Zinnpreises. Der Weltzinnmarkt. Die Repräsentation der Preisentwicklung am Zinnmarkt durch Borsennotierungen. Die Deutung der Preisentwicklung am Weltzinnmarkt aus der wechselnden Konstellation von Marktgegebenheiten und variablen Preisdeterminanten. Langfristig und kurzfristig wirksame Bestimmungsgründe der Preisentwicklung. Die Preisregulierung durch internationale Rohstoffabkommen. Das Zusammenwirken der Determinanten der Preisentwicklung im Untersuchungszeitraum und Ansatzpunkte für eine wirksamer Preisstabilisierung.

R 247

69 BUILDING INDUSTRY

69 : 658.152 : 658.5(44)

CARO, C. Besoins en logements et industrialisation de la construction (France). 7 p. A4 (Problemes economiques, Paris, no. 1158, mars 12, 1970, p. 9).

Le marché du bâtiment en 1968. L'investissement global con-

struction absorbe près de la moitié de l'investissement national. Le montant annuel moyen des besoins en logements 1970-1980. Le goulot d'étranglement main-d'oeuvre ne tarderait pas à se manifester. Le problème du financement. La question du montant des loyers. Deux manières d'aborder le problème de l'industrialisation. Le prototype ou "Modèle" représente un point de passage obligé sur la voie de l'industrialisation et de la répétition. Modèle fermé ou modèle ouvert. Problèmes commerciaux de la construction. (Revue française du marketing, cahier no. 32, 3e trimestre 1969). R 248

investitionen sowie am Bruttosozialprodukt. Prognosen. Statistischer Anhang. R 250

7 THE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, ENTERTAINMENT, a.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING

See also: R 142, R 170, R 210

711.4

HOCHHOLZER, H. Die Grossstädte des megatechnischen Zeitalters. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie, Hagen, no. 1, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

Übersicht der Bedeutung der Grossstadt für das Lebensklima in ihrer Umgebung und Entwicklung dieser Städte. Was bedeutet das Wort Grossstadt. Globale Situation und Problematik des Grossstadtwesens. Merkmale der Grossstadt. Die technisch-naturwissenschaftlich bestimmte moderne Grossstadt. Infrastruktur und Zirkulationssystem der neuen technisch-organisatorischen Grossstadt. Auto-Anzahl. Lebensgestaltung in den technisierten Grossstädten. Sozialgeographie der volltechnischen Grossstadt. Das grossstädtischen Raumbild der Zukunft.

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728 : 332.67 : 337.9(4)

BAUINVESTITIONEN, Die, in den E.W.G.-Ländern seit 1958. 25 p. A4 (Schweiz. Gesellschaft für Konjunkturforschung. Berichte der Konjunkturforschungsstelle. Länder; Monatsbericht, Zurich, no. 3/4, März/April, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

Untersuchung über die Entwicklung der Bauinvestitionen in den E.W.G.-Ländern ausgenommen Luxemburg. Bestimmungsfaktoren der Bauinvestitionen. Die Entwicklung der Bauinvestitionen insgesamt und ihrer wichtigsten Komponenten. Die Struktur der Bauinvestitionen und deren Anteil an den Bruttoanlage-

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